American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." . . . . *Virg.*

Vol. VI.—*New Series.* **BALTIMORE, MD. FEBRUARY 12, 1845.** **No. 39**

From the Boston Cultivator.

LEGISLATIVE AGRICULTURAL CONVERSATION—No. 4.

Subject.—Indian Corn. Hon. Levi Lincoln in the Chair.

Hon. Morrell Allen opened the discussion. He considered that Indian corn is one of our most important crops. There is a prejudice against it. Some farmers say that it costs a dollar a bushel to raise it. This is a mistake. A crop of 60 bushels to the acre at 50 cents a bushels, will pay for raising and the rent of land, and if 75 or 80 bushels be obtained it will afford a good profit. There is an error in cultivating and not manuring well, and the consequence is small yield and prejudice against raising this crop. Poor cultivation costs as much as good. No farmer should plant corn when he cannot get 30 bushels to an acre. He then gave his practice. He found that in planting in hills the roots of the plants interfered. He plants in drills 3 feet apart, and the kernels from 9 to 12 inches apart, and in this way gets 10 to 15 bushels more to the acre. After ploughing the manure is spread, if applied that season, and worked in with a cultivator, and the drills marked out. Does not plant deep. At the first dressing, runs the plough near drills and throws the furrows from the corn, making a ridge in the centre, which remains, the weeds being destroyed and the soil pulverized in hoeing without disturbing the ridge. At the second dressing the cultivator is used. Dresses three times, and the last time makes the land as smooth as a grass field. Then it remains, no stalks cut, till ripe and then cut up at the ground and taken to the barn. In Plymouth county experiments have been made, and there was a loss of 8 or 10 bushels to the acre by cutting stalks, and of 5 or 6 bushels by cutting up and stooking.

Dr. Johnson Gardener observed that in Bristol county they used more seed, as the plants might be destroyed by insects, and if too many they might be extracted. As to profit, some say it costs a dollar a bushel to raise corn, yet they continue to raise it. A large proportion of corn is raised in Bristol county. Average crop about 30 bushels to the acre. Last year he had 140 bushels on 3 acres. It was a large crop there.

Mr. Nathum Hardy, of Waltham, said that corn was as profitable as any other crop. It can be raised for 75 cents per bushel. Our poorest light soils, by applying meadow mud will produce large crops. Mr. Whipple of Lowell applied 40 loads of meadow mud to the acre on poor sandy soil, ploughed a foot deep and got 65 bushels of corn. No other manure. The stalks of an acre are worth $10. He cuts his stalks as they are not worth half so much when left dry. He manures in the hill, using compost.

Rev. Mr. Sanger, of Dover, said that he ploughed light sandy soil deep for corn, and that he found that it stood the drought well. He cuts his top stalks early in September, which with the buts, about pay the labor in raising a crop. Corn is of great value as green fodder. He got more food from one eighth of an acre than from several acres of pasture.

Dr. Gardener said that corn had been used as a green crop to enrich exhausted lands.—Three crops may be raised for this purpose in one year.

Rev. Mr. Kimball, of Needham, said that he had carted mud on light soil, and he should be highly pleased if he could get 60 or seventy bushels of corn to an acre. He has much sandy soil and mud. He found that in raising rye it was much better on light soil with mud than on a better soil, without any manure.

Mr. Peter Fay, of Southboro', remarked that opinions were various on this subject.—No rule would apply to all. As to mud, a great deal depends on its preparation. It is greatly improved by putting into the yard, or by adding to it other materials. He saw Mr. Whipple's corn; the crop was large; Mr. W. was a powder manufacturer, and he had a plenty of salt-petre. Mr. Hardy inquired whether he understood that Mr. W. prepared his mud, to which Mr. Fay said that it was made into compost. Mr. H. said that he understood that the mud alone was used. Mr. Fay, continued. He plants his three feet apart, and the hills from 15 to 24 inches, and puts from 5 to 10 kernels in a hill, and thins out to 3 or 4. This costs but a trifle. He plants nearly at the surface. Had tried the Phinney or Dutton, Parker, and Brown corn, but prefers a kind of middling size, that is a few weeks earlier. Of this he showed a handsome specimen. Eight rowed, yellow, large kernel, and small cob. It is called the Hartley corn. He has topped the stalks, and has cut up when the corn was glazed, and prefers the former method so does his neighbors.

Mr. Holt, of Andover, stated that he could do as the gentleman from Plymouth, in raising corn, as his land was stony, full of bushes, and rough, so that he was obliged to manure in hill. He showed a fine specimen of Brown corn, which he cultivated. He observed that nothing had been said on seed. He had been in the practice of selecting the largest ears, but he found that this caused his crops to be late. He now selects in the field the short, handsome ears, when it is well glazed. He had tried peat mud, ploughed in deep, and got nothing, but when it was saturated with urine, he had a noble crop. He cuts all up when dry, though stalks a little moist, and puts half a bushel of salt on a ton and a half, and cattle eat the whole.—Has tried stooking; prefers cutting stalks.

Mr. Johnson, of Framingham, observed that he had cultivated corn for 20 years, and got from 50 to 65 bushels to the acre, and regarded it as a valuable crop. After planting we can take care of it at comparatively a leisure season. It leaves the land in good condition. He ploughs in the fall, light sandy soil deep, heavy soil, not so deep. In the spring applies compost, and harrows it in, then ploughs lightly, not to disturb the sod. For a few years has used a roller. He strikes rows 3 feet each way, with a machine in which are cultivator teeth. In dressing he leaves the land level enough for mowing. He tops the stalks and feeds them green.—Has tried the Brown corn, but does not like it. Plants the whole ear. Used to shell off the top and butt, till informed of a man that planted the lower half of the ear only, till by mistake part of a piece was planted with upper half and it was ripe first, and did better than that part with the lower half.

Mr. Breck, of the New England Farmer, in answer to an inquiry as to the effect of subsoiling on corn, said that Gov. Hill had tried subsoiling, several strips through a piece for experiment, and the subsoiling part was green in a severe drought, and produced the best crop.

Mr. French, of Braintree, said that we know but little in agriculture. No general rule could be given as to corn. A neighbor said that he took a kernel of corn from the top of an ear and planted it, and he only raised a single kernal on the top of the cob. He ploughed a piece of land, 50 rods by 5 or 6, on a part of which he put manure and ploughed under. He manured the whole on top. That part which had manure turned under was never the better for it. He laid it down with oats, and got an abundance of straw, but no grain. For years no grass grew, but sorrel abounded. After some years the grass did well. He asked Dr. Jackson the cause, and he said that he had applied mud unfermented; he replied that he had not, when Dr. J. told him positively that he had, and on reflection he found that he had applied unfermented mud from a ditch. He had subsoiled about 20 acres and he highly approved of the system.

Mr. Allen said that he approved of applying the manure the year previous, then it would not grow so fast the first of the season, which was not desirable, as in such cases the crop was not so good.

Mr. Shepherd, of Framingham, said that he used plaster on light sandy soil, by two light dressings the crop was much better. He applied plaster to potatoes, some in the hill at planting, and afterwards to the vines, and they were good and mealy, the same land never produced so good ones before.

Mr. Brackett, of Hampshire county, remarked that while some farmers were going back to the old way in cutting their stalks, in his region it was almost a universal practice to cut it all up together when the top began to dry, their cattle would eat the whole fodder. One farmer who raises from 600 to 1000 bushels of corn, on rather a stiff soil, composts his manure and applies it in the hill, putting his corn at one side of the manure. Hardly a farmer in Hampshire county but what uses plaster.

Another gentleman from Hampshire county, whose name we did not learn, said that in his part of the country the practice of cutting up and stooking corn when well glazed, was highly approved of.

Capt. George Randall, of New Bedford stated that in preparing a garden he trench ploughed and very deep too, and in a severe drought the soil was moist within half an inch of the surface. He had a fine piece of corn that was killed down to the ground, by a frost the 22d of June; he had it cut off at the surface, and it soon started and produced 62 bushels to the acre.

Question for next week, *Fruits and Fruit Trees.*

PRINCE GEORGE'S (MD.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DISTRIBUTION OF FARM PREMIUMS.—At an adjourned meeting of the Prince George's County Agricultural Society, on the 29th of January, 1845, for the purpose of distributing the premiums for the best regulated farms—ROBERT BOWIE, Esq. President, took the chair, and called the meeting to order, and proceeded to distribute the three premiums as follows:

To *Clement Hill, Esq.*, for his "Oak Lodge" Plantation, a Silver Pitcher, worth $50.

To *Horace Capron, Esq.*, for his "Laurel Farm," a Silver Bowl, worth $20.

To *Walter W. W. Bowie, Esq.* for his "Eglinton" Farm, a Silver Sugar Dish, worth $20.

On delivering these premiums to the successful competitors, the president made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:—You are convened to day for the purpose of receiving the report of the Farm Committee, and to distribute to the successful competitors, the Premiums offered by your Society. It gives me much pleasure to testify to the promptness, energy and zeal which characterized the committee in the discharge of their duty. Being invited to accompany them in their visitations through the County, I had a fair opportunity of witnessing their faithful and impartial efforts to do justice to all the competitors. Allow me to take this occasion to disabuse the public mind in reference to the mode in which the committee arrived at their conclusion in awarding the premiums. The editor of our County paper was in error in stating that "the committee had to resort to chance in determining the awards." I regret that such injustice has been meted to the Committee, for altho' "in consequence of the general good management and uniform neatness which pervaded the farms of all the competitors, it was difficult to decide where to bestow the praise of superior merit," yet there was a perfect unanimity in making their awards. Having settled upon the principles which should govern them in their decision, it was pro-

posed that they should determine to *ballot*, which resulted as they have reported by an unanimous vote. I have no doubt the editor will cheerfully correct this misstatement.*

That there is a spirit of improvement pervading every section of our county, none will doubt.—May we not flatter ourselves that this society, (like other societies in other sections of the country) has given an impulse to our farmers wherever its influence has been felt. I think, as an humble advocate of its usefulness, that our Society has done much in advancing the rapid march of agricultural improvement.—It gives me pleasure to state that our subscription list is rapidly augmenting in numbers, and that our prospects are brightening for our fourth annual meeting. After the reading of the report and the distribution of the premiums, I propose to offer some suggestions for the better regulation of the Farm Premiums, which may be hereafter offered by the Society.

On receiving his premium, W. W. W. Bowie, Esq., made a suitable response—which will be published in the Gazette of next week.

The following preamble, resolutions and instructions, for the future government of the Farm Committee were then adopted:

WHEREAS, by the voluntary contribution of $5 each, annually for five years, of many gentlemen, the Society is enabled to offer premiums for the best regulated farms—therefore,

Resolved, That the Society offer three splendid pieces of silver, to be worth not less than $50, $30 and $20, as premiums for the first, second and third best regulated and most highly improved farms or plantations in Prince George's county, to be distributed at the annual meetings of the society, according to the regulations hereinafter prescribed.

Resolved, That the successful competitor for the highest premium (including the present recipient) cannot hereafter offer for said premium, but that the successful competitors for the lower premiums may compete for the higher.

Resolved, That at the expiration of five years from the fourth annual exhibition of this society, there shall be a premium offered of not less than $50 for the best farm or plantation of those which may have received the highest premiums.

Resolved, That no member shall have a right to compete for premiums for the best regulated and most highly improved farms or plantations unless he make known his intention, in writing, on or before the first day of May, in each and every year, whose duty it shall be to inform the committee.

Resolved, That the committee of inspection shall require of the competitors answers to the following interrogatories:

1. How many acres does your farm contain, exclusive of wood?
2. What is the nature of the soil?
3. How deep do you plow?
4. How many acres do you cultivate, and how many loads of manure do you generally put on an acre?
5. How many acres of meadow do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?
6. How many acres of corn have you planted this season; what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed; the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre, the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?
7. How many acres of tobacco have you planted; what was your method of cultivating, and what the average quantity raised to an acre?
8. What number of acres of potatoes and other vegetables did you plant, and how many bushels of produce had you to an acre, and to what use will you apply them?
9. How many acres of grain did you sow the present year; what kind of grain and at what time; how was the ground prepared; what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre? If you have raised wheat, of what kind; the nature of the soil, and was it sown with or without using lime?
10. How many acres have you laid down to grass the present year; at what time in the year did you sow it; how much seed to the acre; and was it sowed alone or with a grain crop?
11. What are your means and what your manner of collecting and making manure? Is it covered.
12. How many horses, oxen, cows, young cattle, sheep and hogs do you keep through the year?
13. Are your cows of a native, foreign or mixed breed?
14. What is your management of calves intended to be raised?
15. How much butter did you make this year?
16. How many pounds of wool do you get from your sheep? What is your manner of housing, penning, rearing and feeding them, especially in winter and at the time of lambing? At what time do your sheep lamb, and what proportion of their young die, and from what causes?
17. What quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your swine?
18. What do you feed them on through the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?
19. How many cart loads of manure do you take from your hog pens in a year?
20. What number of hands are employed on your farm?
21. What is the number of your apple trees? Are they grafted or not? What use do you make of your fruit?
22. Have your fruit been attacked by canker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?
53. What is the profit of your poultry yard?

The applicant will answer these questions with as much particularity as possible, according to the best of his knowledge and belief. By this method, many important facts may be elicited, and the farming community enabled to derive much useful information from the skill and experience of practical farmers.

Resolved, That the committee shall in no case visit any of the farms for competition before the first day of September of each year, unless with the consent of the owner thereof.

Resolved, That Messrs. Samuel L. Brooke, John D. Bowling, Clement Hill, John Brookes and Benjamin O. Mullikin, be the committee on Farms for the present year, and that the committee have power to fill any vacancy that may occur.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Marlboro' Gazette four times.

ROBERT BOWIE, President.

Geo. W. Wilson, Secretary.

*We assure the worthy President that is was entirely foreign to to our intention to do injustice to the successful competitors for the Farm Premiums, than whom no one in the community deserves higher encomiums for the skill and management displayed on their Plantations. We were led into the error referred to by a report, (well authenticated as we thought) that the committee were unable to decide without resorting to "chance;"—this inference was drawn, we understand, from the fact, as stated by the President, that *ballots* were cast. We cheerfully make the correction, and beg the successful gentlemen to believe that, purposely, we did,

"Nothing extenuate,
Or aught set down in malice." *Ed. Gaz.*

FARMING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The farm of Cheever Newhall, Esq., in Dorchester, six miles from Boston, furnishes one of the best examples of productive husbandry we have any where met with. It consists of sixty acres, a few of which are still in wood. Several acres are taken up by the grounds about the house, in garden, shrubbery, &c., and there are eight or ten acres in orcharding; yet the farm supports thenty-five cows, one bull, four oxen, and three horses. All this stock is supported entirely from the farm, with the exception of a few oats occasionally for the carriage-horses, and some wheat bran for the cows. The soil was originally very strong, and some of it wet.

Soiling.—Mr. Newhall keeps his stock altogether on the soiling system. They are fed mostly in the barn, at all seasons of the year. The cows are turned out for a few hours in each day, when the weather will admit of it, and are driven for exercise to a small, shaded enclosure, about a quarter of a mile from the barn. They are perfectly healthy, and Mr. N. thinks give quite as much, if not more, milk, in the course of the year, as they would do if grazed in summer in the ordinary way. The cows average 420 gallons per year, and the milk is sold at the farm at an average of about fourteen cents per gallon.

The principal articles for feeding, in the summer season, are rye and Indian corn, cut green. The former is sown in the fall, and is the first thing that is fit to cut in the spring. It may be commenced on as soon as it is high enough to mow, and will continue to grow till the usual time that rye matures, by which time, the corn, which is most relied on, is fit for use. Corn is the most productive of fodder of any crop which can be grown. The past season, Mr. N. kept *twenty-three cows* for *eight weeks*, wholly from *two acres and a half* of corn. He is confident that *one acre* of rich land is more than sufficient to keep a cow the year round; that is, it will afford sufficient green food in summer, and leave enough to be dried to keep the cow through the winter.

In 1843, Mr. Newhall measured a square rod, being part of a lot of corn sown for fall and winter use, and carefully weighed the produce, which he found to be at the rate of more than *thirty-two tons* per acre. It was then carefully dried, when it weighed 160 lbs. to the rod, or nearly *thirteen tons* to the acre. He prefers planting in the drill mode, three feet apart, and uses two to three bushels of seed (of the Southern corn) per acre. Large quantities of carrots, potatoes, and beets are grown for winter feeding. The white carrot is the kind most cultivated; it is easier raised than other sorts, and generally yields better, giving from 800 to 1000 bushels per acre. Each cow is fed during winter, with from a peck to a half bushel of roots per day, with a little wheat bran, in addition to their dry fodder.

Making Manure—Much attention is given to this branch of farming operations. The manure from the cattle and horses is pushed through scuttles into the cellar under the barn, and a layer of peat muck thrown over it three or four times a week. The barn-yard is so formed that none of the manure is wasted. Much manure is also made from hogs, eighteen or twenty of which are kept principally for this purpose. They are fed with the waste of public houses, &c. from Boston—on which food they get very fat. The pork covers all the expense of keeping, leaving the manure clear gain. The hogs are kept with a full supply of marsh-mud, peat, &c., which being rooted over and mixed with their excrements, becomes good manure. The pens are mostly under roofing. We noticed a contrivance about the styes which we do not remember to have seen before, except on the farm of J. W. Haines, in Hallowell, Maine. The sty consists of an upper and a lower story, and the hogs resort to either, as they find most conducive to their comfort and convenience, by means of an *inclined plane*, across which cleats are fastened to answer the purpose of steps, and to keep the hogs from slipping down. The upper story, which is always dry, is generally used by the hogs for a bed-chamber: their work is done below, and in very hot weather, they go there to cool their bodies in the moist earth.

Besides availing himself of all the means of making manure from his stock, Mr. Newhall has another manufactory which is of great importance. From some large vats which have been provided at several of the large hotels in Boston, he obtains annually about sixty hogsheads of urine. The mode of using this, is to make it into compost with peat-muck. The muck is kept in the barn cellar, and the vehicle in which the urine is brought, is driven into the barn, and the liquid is conducted by means of pipes to the muck below. Each hogshead of urine is sufficient to saturate a cord of muck, which is thus made—as experience has amply proved—of more value than the same quantity of any other manure used on the farm.

Buildings.—All the buildings are convenient and well and substantially made. The barn is one of the best we have seen. It is 120 feet long and 40 feet wide. The floor runs through the whole length, leaving the bay on one side and the stalls for cattle and horses on the other. The cattle stand on a platform raised a few inches from the floor, and slightly sloping backwards, and of such a length that the manure drops off behind it, by which means the cattle are kept clean and dry. Between the manger from which the cattle eat, and the platform on which they stand, is the watering trough, which runs through all the stalls. Here the stock, whenever it is desired, are watered from a pump which is placed at one end of the barn. We omitted to mention, in our notice of Mr French's farm (in Braintree) last month, that his cattle are also watered in the same manner.

There is a deep cellar under the whole barn, a portion of which serves for the safe-keeping and manufacture, of manure, as already described, and the remainder as a storehouse for vegetables. The space assigned for vegetables is divided into stalls or bins, arranged along one side of an alley, for the convenience of taking out the roots. There are scuttles in the barn floor, through which the vegetables are dropped directly from carts into the bins. The barn-doors are made to slide on iron rails, instead of being hung on hinges. This is a plan which has prevailed

considerably in Massachusetts for a few years past, and we think it preferable to any we have seen. The rails are cast with a small ridge in the centre, and the wheels with a corresponding groove. Thus the door keeps its exact place without any trouble, and runs very easily.

Fences.—From the system pursued with his stock, (soiling,) Mr. Newhall has need of but few interior fences. Those required are heavy walls, the stones for which are found on the farm, and they were formerly in so great abundance that it was necessary to dig them out before the land could be tilled.

Sowing Grass Seed.—Mr. Newhall decidedly prefers the fall for sowing grass-seed. He thinks August too early for sowing on his farm, as there is sometimes a drought after this time in the year, which kills the young grass. He has been very successful in late sowing. He showed us a beautiful piece of sward which was sowed down on the 7th of October, 1843, and the past year he has sown still later. We think so late sowing does better on his gravelly soil that it would do on clay land, or that which is more liable to be thrown by frost.

Fruit Trees.—Fruit, particularly apples and pears, is a considerable object of this farm. Besides having an abundance for home-consumption, three hundred dollars worth were sold the past year, among which were eight barrels of Bartlett pears, which brought fifty dollars. Mr. Newhall has a large collection of cherries, plums, grapes, and the smaller fruits. He showed us some of the finest Isabella and Catawba grapes we have met with in this latitude. Several of his pears are also very fine. We were shown specimens of Beurre Diel, Seckel, St. Germain, Napoleon, &c., which were excellent.

Mr. Newhall showed us a lot of pear trees imported from France and Germany, grafted on quince stocks, and cultivated at the distance of only four by five feet apart. The trees are kept trimmed in the shape of a distaff—what is called in France the *Quenouille* form—a mode which we were told succeeds well with these dwarf stocks. The trees are brought very early to bearing, and it is said as much, and as good fruit is obtained in this way for a given extent of land, as by standard planting; though none of the dwarf trees are as long-lived as those grafted in their own species and cultivated in the usual manner.

Remarks.—Comment on the above facts seems scarcely necessary, yet we cannot omit to call attention to the great amount of products which Mr. Newhall obtains compared with many farms containing hundreds of acres each. Here is a farm of only sixty acres, which, besides affording three hundred dollars worth of fruit annually, and leaving a large portion of it for merely *ornamented* grounds, supports more stock than most farms of twice or thrice its extent. A striking example is here furnished of the fallacy of the idea that agriculture cannot be prosecuted to any extent or advantage, without a *large farm.*—*Albany Cult.*

The following communication was mislaid, or it would have been published, as intended, in November last.—*Ed. N. E. Farmer.*

RENOVATON OF PASTURES.

From the manner in which some farmers—and they are not few—treat their pasture grounds, one might suppose they considered such land endowed with *peculiar* properties—with a *recuperative*, or *self-renewing* power, which enabled it to *sustain itself*, and produce its yearly yield without diminuition. But even when these fields begin to show by seemingly *unmistakeable* signs that they need renovation, the owner not unfrequently seems to deem it inexpedient to give them any assistance to recover their lost strength, and keeps them *pastures* still; though his stock, which they are required to support, in a great measure, in summer, have to keep in diligent and active exercise their locomotive and grazing faculties, to get a daily supply of food from them, and come short after all.

The judicious and energetic farmer pursues a different course, and finds his interest promoted by it. When he sees his pastures are failing, he immediately plows them up, dresses the land as he can afford, plants, and then seeds down again, or seeds immediately after preparing the land in August or September. It cannot be disputed that this is wise and profitable husbandry.

The objection sometimes urged by farmers, to breaking up their pasture grounds, that they have not material to dress them with, may, in some cases, be well founded, but more often, we think it is not. It is as generally true in manure-getting as in other enterprises, that "where there is a *will*, there is a *way*." If, however, the alternatives were left to us, either to permit a pasture to remain in a poor condition, yielding a poor product, or to break it up and new seed it, *without having any manure to apply to it*, we should not hesitate to adopt the latter measure; for, by plowing in the fall, and turning the *furrows flat*, we should expect *some* degree of advantage in improving the ground from the influences of snow and frost, and the decaying sod would be of *some* benefit to the next crop. But, few farmers, we imagine, can be so poorly off for manure, or the means of *making* manure, as to be forced to adopt such a course as this.

"It is one thing to *give* good advice to others, but a very different thing to put that advice in practice, if you were circumstanced as they are," may be the observation of some one. Well, we reply, that is very true,—and it is equally true that *I'll try* often accomplishes wonders. It may be presumed—observation justifies the presumption—that if a farmer avails himself of *all* the means within his reach, and devotes his entire energies to make them subservient to his profit, he rarely fails to effect *any* improvement on his farm that he desires. But farmers who suffer their liquid manure to run to waste—who throw their dung into the yard uncovered, to "manure the atmosphere," rather than their suffering fields—who waste or sell their ashes, and have swamps, woodlands and muck deposits which are never drawn upon for manure—such farmers have not a shadow of excuse for making the want of manure "a lion in the way" of renovating their pasture grounds. We hope and believe the number of such is on the decrease, and that improved farming will prove so contagious that every New England farmer will catch it.

It is certainly wise policy to forego immediate profit for the sake of effecting a great prospective improvment—and where there is anything like correct *system* pursued in farm management, this course will always be adopted. If the breaking up of run-out pastures involves an expense which even the first two or three croppings will not be sufficient to repay, still, if by so doing, the land, when once well set in grass again, will produce good crop for several years with but little cost, it must be a short-sighted sagacity that does not see the advandage of the measure, and the wisdom of losing a little at first, to gain much more ultimately. J. H. D.

Nov. 3, 1844.

From the Boston Cultivator.

MANURE—SWINE.

Messers. Editors:—As I have much muck on my farm which can at a small expense, be hauled to my barn-yard and hog-sty, to be converted into manure, I annually bring in, each load containing fifty bushels. In the dryest season, after haying, the muck is hauled from the swamp and deposited near the yards. In the spring after planting, the manure having been removed from the yards, they are again gradually filled with this muck taken from the swamp the year before, and which has been mellowed by the frosts of winter.

I have for many years kept an extra number of hogs for the purpose of converting this muck into manure. The hog-sty is divided into eight partitions, with a like number of yards. The useful number of hogs is ten, with shoats to supply their places. No more than two hogs are kept in an apartment. A large boiler is placed in the sty, and so set as to boil roots with very little fuel. The hogs are kept on boiled roots, the wash of the kitchen, and very little meal. My hogs were slaughtered in December, and their weight was as follows:

Four barrows 19 months old,	543 lbs.
	518 "
	476 "
	468 "
Two barrows 14 months old, being second litter of pigs,	381 "
	371 "
Weight of the six,	2757
These I sold for 6¼ cents,	6¼
	165. 42
	6. 89
and came to	$172. 31

The other four sows, and each had raised one litter of pigs. They were killed when nineteen months old, and as they are kept for family use, they were not weighed, but would have averaged over four hundred each 1600

The six barrows brought down 2757

4357 lbs.

Muck, soil, and turf were at intervals hauled into the yards, and repeatedly dug over during the summer. The hogs made all their deposites on these materials in the yards. The dormitories of the hogs were abundantly supplied with litter from the barn, and in summer with weeds from the garden and other cultivated ground. In the summer grass was often mowed and carried to the hogs in a green state. For the purpose of carrying litter to the hogs and horse stable, we use a large basket which will hold eight bushels. The bedding is often shovelled out of the hog-sties into the yards, and new bedding supplied. The manure and bedding of two horses are also thrown into the largest hog yard, were also are conveyed by a drain the soap suds and wash of the kitchen sinks. From these yards we annually haul out about 90 loads (of 50 bushels each) of excellent manure.

I do not report the weight of these hogs as extraordinary, but taken into the account the quantity of manure, and the value of the pork, it is a result perfctly satisfactory for a farming operation.

I now have ten thrifty shoats which are kept principally on boiled carrots. The last year I raised five hundred bushels of carrots on three quarters of an acre of land. I have raised a large quantity of carrots for many years, and latterly with less expense than when I commenced. I will endeavor at some future time to give an account of my manner of growing carrots. Yours, &c.,

WM. A. HAYS.

South Berwick, Me., January 15, 1845.

Comparative Value of the Potato.—One hundred pounds of mealy potatoes are equal, for nutriment, to—

Meat without bone,	25lbs.
Beans,	28 "
Wheat bread,	35 "
Parsnips and carrots,	190 "
Turnips,	300 "
Cabbage,	400 "

These experiments of Berry & Herring establish the fact that 3lbs. of potatoes are equal for nourishment to 12 ounces of bread and 5 ounces of meat.—*Am. Ag.*

GUANO.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

I sympathise with those writers in your paper, whose efforts have been so strenously directed to encourage the use of guano, under the conviction that it is destined to exercise an important influence on the agriculture of some portions of our country. But in the outset, as at the present time, we cannot expect farmers to adventure very largely upon it. It is a new thing to us; and however highly its merits may be appreciated in England, whose practices are entitled to the highest consideration, yet we require also the evidence of our own senses. Heretofore in this country, the supply has been too limited, and the price too high, for any but amateur farmers and gardeners. The recent importations into Baltimore, and other cities, had not arrived in time for last year's crops; and it should be matter neither of wonder nor surprise that the cargoes should go off slowly. In the advertisements of northern importers too, no definite price appears to have been affixed to guano—a course calculated materially to retard its extension. In England it is quoted as regularly in the prices current as cotton or corn. The only Importers whose prices are openly proclaimed, as far as I am aware, are Mr. Samuel K. George, of Baltimore, and Mr. Edwin Bartlett, of New York—whose course has been manly and honorable, and who will no doubt find their advantage in it. These gentlemen have also placed it within the reach of every farmer who is in the habit of making outlays for the improvement of his land; and many of them are in the yearly practice of buying manure, plaster, clover seed, bones, poudrette, or something else. At 2 to 2½ cents per pound, the expenditure for guano is, without doubt, more economical than the same amount laid out in any other fertilizing substance.*

It is to the experience of the present year that we are to look for the merits of guano, as a fertilizer, to be established. Those who have kept pace with the progress of agricultural improvement, will make trial of it to a greater or less extent; and the result will be to confirm the wavering, to enlighten the ignorant, and silence those who scoff at every thing new and extraordinary. If for the coming season the demand may not be extensive, the foundation will have been laid for a greatly increased consumption. The seed will have been sown, which shall yield 20 or 50 fold. Let not then, those whose public spirit has prompted them to introduce this manure, and those whose office it is to collect and impart information to the farmer, be disheartened at the little progress which has been made. It is the slow and cautious steps of infancy. In a short time guano will become as popular here as it is in England. The writer of this has had experience enough during the past year to satisfy him fully, that for his own uses he can obtain nothing else so cheap, and whose action is so powerful, and he knows of many experiments now in progress which, if they had been made a year ago, and the result been as decisive as it now promises to be, would have increased the demand for guano to a great extent. T. S. P.

Petersburg, Va. February 8, 1845.

---

*The only objection to Messrs. George and Bartlett's scale of prices, is that the largest quantities are beyond the reach of most farmers. If their lowest price was for 5 tons and upwards, it might be a greater benefit to the community.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

Draining of Lands.

It has always been a source of regret to us that so little attention is paid in this country to the importance of draining lands, and so much aversion to the performance of the requisite labor to effect it. From much reflection upon the subject, we have long since become convinced that the increased value of a single crop would compensate for the expense of properly draining a field, no matter how wet that field may be—nor are we less convinced, that the cause of the winter killing of wheat is to be found in the circumstance of the too moist earth to which the seed is often committed. How can it be expected that wheat sown in a soil which, in winter, is surcharged with water, forming as it were a bed literally of *ice* for the tender rootlets of the plants at that freezing season, and one of *mortar* in spring, subject to all the ills consequent upon the expansion and contraction of heat and cold; and as a necessary consequence to uprooting and consequent death by exposure to sun and frost. Commit your seed to a *dry bed*, says the observing and prudent farmer; but how can you secure this *dry bed*, where your soil, from being surcharged with water, without the possibility of percolation, has no chance, except in times of long continued drought, of ever becoming dry. *Moisture*, as well as *heat*, is indispensable to the vigorous growth of all plants; but an *excess* of either tends but to their destruction. Many stiff, tenacious clays, require only to be rid of their superabundance of water, to become what might be termed clay moulds, for there are but few tillable clays, if thus relieved, but would be found to possess sufficient sand in them, when once mixed by plowing and pulverization; so that they could be submitted to the action of the atmosphere, to form a friable soil, easy of being worked,—nor is it less certain, that their powers of production would be accelerated. The dread of the expense and labor of draining lands is more *ideal* than *real*; for, with an unflinching determination, a fifty or hundred acre field, might be drained with the ordinary farm hands in a very short period; much of the excavation could be effected with the plough, so that the spade and shovel labor would be chiefly confined to the grading and levelling; the drains once formed, the work of forming the drain-poles would occupy but an inconsiderable time. All that is necessary to be done, is to cut the poles of suitable lengths, and to make the joints fit; and, indeed, for drains to last 15 or 20 years, it is not very material of what wood the poles are made, as the most perishable will answer to keep an open drain during that period. Around the fields, bold ditches should be formed to receive the water from the *covered* drains, which should, if possible, be at intervals of twenty feet apart throughout the field; and in order that the draining might go on continuously, an outlet should be provided to let off the surplus water from the main ditches.

The covered drains should be formed 1½ foot deep; after the poles are laid on either side, leaving a space of 6 or 8 inches between pole and pole, cross pieces should be placed over the poles from side to side: on these long straw, or the twigs of some ever-green wood should be placed before throwing in the earth, to prevent the drain from being filled up: the top of the drain, when made, should be at least a foot in depth from the surface, so that the plough would never disturb it.

If the owners of *cold*, stiff clays, which are wet one-half the year, and bodies of ice the remainder, would only reflect how impossible it is for the sun and air to penetrate such repulsive masses—if they would reflect how unreasonable it is to expect plants to grow under such inauspicious circumstances, they would not hesitate as to the policy of relieving such soils of the over burthen of water which they are made to carry; for reason would tell them, and common sense would vouch for its accuracy, that the manure put upon such soils, water soaked and cold as it will ever be kept, can avail them but little, as from the absence of heat, its fermentation and decomposition will be so partial and tardy, that their crops will derive but inconsiderable benefit, no matter how generous the supply of manure may be.

While we recommend most earnestly that all wet lands now cultivated shall be drained, we would fain suggest, that attention be also paid to the ditching and draining of the marshes also. There are but few of these that might not, by judicious management, be converted into luxuriant meadows—for when once laid dry, the decayed vegetable matter, which has been accumulating for ages, without the power of being rotted, would *tell* in the luxuriance of the artificial grasses which would carpet their surfaces.

There is another and a stronger reason why all marshes susceptible of it should be drained. It is this, the operation would add to the *health* of the place, and deprive the fever and ague and all the bilious types of disease of the pabulum on which they feed. Here then we have the moving considerations of pecuniary interest and health combining, to urge the owner of a marsh to do what we press upon his consideration—and, therefore, let no one say he has not time to do what his duty and his interest so loudly calls for. If his marsh consists of a hundred acres, or fifty acres, and he cannot drain the whole in one year, let him do it a little and a little at a time; let him take many seasons to accomplish it; but above all things, let him *begin* the work; once begun, we shall not despair of its being completed, for every acre, when done, will serve to remind him how long and how culpably negligent he has been of his duty to himself, and to every one dependent upon and around him.

Washington's opinion of Agricultural Life.

It is refreshing to us, and we hope it is to every lover of freedom, to read anything from the pen of Washington—and still the more refreshing, when it may happen to be upon the subject of Agriculture. In the belief then that the following opinion of the farmer's life from the father of his country, may serve to reconcile every tiller of the soil to his lot, we give it insertion. But why need we say, that it may serve to reconcile the tillers of the soil to their lot? Surely there is no man owning a farm, who is discontented with his position; for, of a truth, if there be one condition more than another, which any man might desire without incurring the sin of covetousness, it is to be the owner of a good farm, well stocked, to be out of debt, to have a good wife, and a family of children around him. There are other situations where a man may possibly make more money. The merchant, for instance, may realise more profit in a month, than a farmer would in half a life time. But then, where one merchant *dies rich*, there are ninety-nine who become bankrupt—and then, their gains, if gains they make, are realized amidst the cares, anxieties and tortures of the mind; for their's is a life of hazard and uncertainty, dependent upon so many contingencies for success, as, in numerous instances, to make even the most brilliant success, a dear price for the wear and tear of mind and the laceration of feelings. While the owner of a fertile farm, unless avarice be his besetting sin, has everything around him to gratify all the aspirations of his heart, sweeten the pathway of life, and make him happy. Come what may—drought or rain—luxuriant crops, or short ones—high prices, or low ones, if he be prudent and frugal, the bosom of the earth, in its generous yieldings, will always afford to him and his both food and raiment, and a little to spare, either to be laid by for a rainy day, or dispensed to his fellow man, in "binding up the wounded heart, or pillowing the aching head,"—and what more, pray let us ask, does man want while he may be permitted to remain on earth? He that wants more is not imbued with that becoming sense of gratitude, which is due to the author of his being. Riches, we are aware, have their attractions, and often weave around the brow of the undeserving chaplets which but ill become it.—We are aware also, that although an eminent philosopher hath said that "knowedge is power,"—it would have been much nearer the truth, had he said, that *wealth* is power—but with this belief firmly impressed upon our mind, by the daily evidences of tame submission to the power of money by which we are surrounded—still, we would not exchange that glorious state of independence which belongs to the thrifty owner of a homestead of two or three hundred acres of good land, for any other condition. Although such an one may amass wealth slowly and moderately—though he may realise but a competency, still that wealth, or that competency, is earned by the most pleasurable, healthful and virtuous of all human pursuits.

But as we find ourself running riot under the influence of enthusiasm, we must cry halt, and introduce the opinion which Washington entertained of the calling of an Agriculturist.

In one of his letters to *Arthur Young*, Gen. Washington used the following language:

"The more I am acquainted with agricultural affairs, the better I am pleased with them; insomuch that I can no where find so great satisfaction as in their innocent and useful pursuits. In indulging these feelings I am led to reflect how much more delightful to an undebauched mind, is the task of making improvements on the earth, than all the vain glory which can be acquired from ravaging it by the most uninterrupted career of conquest."

Factories in Georgia.

A project has been started in Georgia to establish Cotton Factories there with the view of manufacturing goods, in order that the South may supply at home the necessities of her own people. We are pleased at this project, and hope most sincerely that it may be prosecuted to a successful issue, as it cannot fail to operate not only to the advantage of Georgia, but to the whole cotton region of country. We cannot see why with the raw material on the spot that the South cannot manufacture cheaper than the North and become successful competitors abroad as well as at home. Prudence we should think ought to induce any Southern establishment which may be started, not to venture on the finer goods at first, but to chiefly confine themselves to the coarse fabrics. Experience will teach when it may become necessary and proper to engage in the fancy articles. Should the present efforts succeed, and *economy* be practiced in carrying on the establishments, we believe that there is a vast amount of young and old labor in the South, which is now a dead loss, that may be brought into profitable use, and that it will require but a few years to demonstrate that the road to prosperity is to be found by combining the manufacture with the growing of the cotton.

☞ *An interesting communication from Mr. Pleasants, of Va. on the subject of Guano, will be found on another page.*

Sweet Potaoes, may be planted in ridges by throwing three furrows together, then draw the dirt up on both sides with a hoe or rake; open a trench on the top, and drop the slips five or six inches apart. Keep them in a warm cellar, in a garner, with chaff or dry dirt around them. Plant in May, and be sure to dig after the first frost has bitten the leaves.

GEORGETOWN, Feb. 4, 1845.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir: Looking through the very instructive Reports of Prof. Ducatel, I met with the following passage in the Report for 1840, (the last in my possession:)

"There occurs west of the Antietam, Washington county, and between the region of the blue limestone and the slate ridge of the Conococheague, a ledge of limestone rocks of a peculiar character. The portion of the county which it supports, is known as the *Salisbury tract.* It has been remarked of the soil produced by the decomposition of this rock, that it is, to use the provisional term, *spumy.* In frosty weather, it cracks and freezes; the intervals between the crevices are filled with icicles; the tender roots of the winter grains are thus thrown out and exposed, and in this manner, as a natural consequence, the wheat crops especially, are rendered very precarious. The color of the soil is light, and the rocks are either of a dull white, comparatively soft, and of less weight and compactness than the blue limestone, or of an ashey grey color, traversed by numerous small veins of calcareous spar. There can be no doubt that the difference in the character of the soils of this section of the county, is due to a difference in the nature of the rock that furnishes it. As the lands situated within this tract, are, in consequence of these peculiarities, considered generally less valuable, the subject deserves to be more carefully examined into, by instituting a series of chemical analysis of the rocks themselves, as well as of the soils which they produce. This matter is in progress of investigation, and the result will be communicated as early as possible to those immediately interested. Experiments have been commenced in the vicinity of Hagerstown, with a view of determining whether these soils will be improved by lime.—There is every reason to believe they will."

This *spumy* characteristic is not, I do suppose, peculiar to the Salisbury tract; but is found equally in all our low, cold, wet clay lands, whether based upon limestone or not. Can you, or any of your correspondents, communicate the result of the investigation and experiments mentioned at the close of the above extract? If in the form of a report, I should be much gratified to see so much of it, as relates to this subject, inserted in your valuable paper. Or, if that would infringe too much on your proper limits, I could wish to be informed of the *cause* of this spumy quality, and the *remedy.* Am I right in my conjecture, that it is owing to a superabundance of water in the soil? and that draining, or *deep subsoil plowing*, followed by *liming*, would correct the evil?

VIRGINIA.

[We are not prepared at present to answer the queries our correspondent, but have no doubt Col. Tilghman, of Hagerstown, or some of our other readers in that vicinity could furnish the desired information. Perhaps Professor Ducatel would furnish us with some extracts from his report, if made, as intimated in the above extract, would be the case. We will be happy to insert any communication which may be calculated to throw light upon the subjects of enquiry.—*Ed. Amer. Far.*]

GARLIC DESTROYING OATS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir: I am pretty deeply concerned in the agricultural interests of this state; having been living on a farm (before the division of Baltimore and Frederick counties and since) following the occupation of a farmer upwards of forty years. The farm on which I have resided during that time had always been and still is infested with that most loathsome of all *weeds*, "wild garlic." I have tried every means, and been at great expense to eradicate this pest, but unfortunately all my efforts proved unavailing, till I made the discovery with regard to the Oats, the subject matter of this communication. If the result should prove permanent, it will be the happiest thing that ever happened to the farming community. It was my intention and I had prepared a considerable "lecture" (the fashionable and popular term now) on farming generally, but on perusal find it too elaborate, and shall confine myself to the head of this "essay." I am particularly fond of growing new kinds of seeds, of all sorts, sizes and conditions. Spring, 1843, I saw in a paper published in the village near me, a new kind of oats advertised for sale. I sent immediately and procured ten bushels, selected and laid off five acres of land which had been in corn by a tenant the preceding year, but which was over-run by this abominable pest. Being obliged to be absent from home, the ground was not got in order till the 29th day of April, on which day it was sowed and harrowed in with considerable pains. I have seen it stated in different agricultural papers, that corn and oats would destroy wild garlic; this is not a fact, for I have frequently cultivated in that way with that view, but never with the least success in diminishing the "garlic crop," till I was led to the observation in the cultivation of the oats herein mentioned. The growth of this grain is very peculiar. Never have I discovered such peculiarity in any other kind of oats. I have sowed it on good, bad and indifferent lands. It is uncommonly slow in its growth, even on well manured land, and when 3 or 4 inches high, then if the weather is seasonable it starts and improves with every rain that can get to the roots—'Tis like my neighbor's horse, which is said to be an animal that requires water, and can't live without that element.

My observations with regard to my first raising those oats are as follows: the ground on which they were sowed as before mentioned was very thinly set with "wild onion or garlic." During their growth, having corn in the adjoining fields, I was in and through them almost every day till they were cut and afterwards. I was struck in the fall of the year at not observing a single blade or appearance of garlic, particularly around a lime sink where it had always been thickest set, and have watched the land all through carefully, closely, minutely and critically ever since without being able to detect the smallest appearance of my enemy. So much for that crop of oats and result.

Spring, 1844, I prepared the field adjoining, containing 25 acres, which I mentioned as having been in corn the previous year, 10 acres of which, having the most garlic thereon, I sowed with my friendly oats, and with like result, while I observe no diminution of the article on any part of the remaining fifteen acres sowed with the common oats, tho' I am constantly on the look out for the enemy wherever I go into the field. I am unable to account why this oats should be so hostile to the growth of wild garlic. I will watch closely this spring, those grounds; I will also sow with these oats such parts of my land, where the "wild onion" is most abundant. Neither the seed I first procured or those I raised are as heavy as the potatoe oats, but far heavier than the common oats—They were not so productive with me as the common, but that I attribute principally to their being sowed too thin. I sowed but about two bushels per acre; three or more would be better. It is not that I have the article on sale that I make this communication, because I have plenty of use for what I have, but I think it would be well for such persons whose lands are infested with "garlic," to make the trial.

This essay is long enough; you will probably think it too lengthy. I would if I could curtail, as I would my family expenses, if I knew where to begin. You have it, and can use your pleasure in publishing or not without offence to A CARROLL COUNTY FARMER.

P. S. The common oats are selling at 31¼ to 37½ cts. per bushel. I will deliver 100 or more bushels of the within mentioned oats in Baltimore at 50 cts. per bushel.

Note. The ground on which the first crop was sowed laid idle last summer. during which time I was not able to see on any part thereof the least appearance of the enemy.

A line addressed to my signature, Westminster P. O. will be attended to.

BROAD-CAST CORN AS A DRESSING FOR WHEAT.

Messrs. Editors,—Is it generally understood, why corn, sown broad-cast and turned under with the plough as a dressing for wheat, does not seem to yield so much nourishment to the crop, as the enormous yield of vegetable matter would seem to warrant one to expect? That such is the fact, is, I believe, pretty generally conceded, for by a comparative test, clover is found to be far more valuable than it. And yet it is acknowledged to be the richest of all plants in saccharine matter, yielding also, on incineration, a greater quantity of alkali than any other, the potato, perhaps, excepted. On examination I found that the stalks of green corn that had been turned under about a week previous, had become black, and decomposition was going rapidly forward; but I fancied the smell arising from it was peculiar; and an accompanying friend remarked, he considered it a *sour dressing.* Now, from this observation, I am led to inquire, whether the large quantity of saccharine matter it is known to contain—and which on decomposition first goes into the vinous fermentation—does not, afterwards, yield a proportionately large quantity of *vinegar*, on the acetous decompsition taking place, which will leave in the end, perhaps, a comparatively small amount of matter as the food of plants, after the putrid fermentation has taken place, or rather wholly ceased. And to this consideration may possibly be added the fact, that vinegar, *per se*, is acknowledged to be inimical to vegetation generally. If this should be found to be a correct surmise, the evil might in part be remedied, by turning the crop of corn a sufficient length of time, to allow it to become properly decomposed, before the wheat is sown, harrowing in with it a dressing of lime or ashes, to neutralize any acid that may remain in the soil; thus setting free those principles which go to form the food of the wheat crop, and rendering them sweet and wholesome nutriment.

I remember, while conversing with a sugar planter in Louisiana on the importance of manure, he observed, if I would come down to his plantation, he would give me a heap of manure a mile in length, and 20 to 30 yards wide, formed of the *baggage* of his crushing mills; admitting, however, that although it looked rich, there was not much good in it. Now, cannot this circumstance be accounted for, on the theory above alluded to? if so, some *light* has been thrown on the important subject; and will your intelligent correspondents follow up, by it, the interesting inquiry?

W. B. C.

P. S. I find it is now customary to burn the *baggage* under the evaporating pans of the sugar plantations, and use the ashes arising from it as a dressing for the sugar canes, which is found to be excellent management.—*Bos. Cult.*

Thistles in South America.—After emerging from the quinta and chacara grounds, some six leagues from the capital, we come upon the cardales, or "thistleries," which, at the time I speak of, reached to Arroyio del Medio, the boundary of the province of Buenos Ayres. Since then, they have gone on extending their dominion on all sides, and they seem destined to become at least the great vegetable usurpers of the whole Pampas. When I left Scotland, I thought I had left the country, par excellence, of thistles behind me; I now found that those of my native land, compared with the thistleries of the Pampas, were as a few scattered Lilliputians to the serried ranks of the Brobdignagians. From one post-house to another a lane was cut through these huge thistle-fields, which hemmed you in on either side as completely as if you were riding between walls fifty feet high; you saw as little in the one case as you would in the other. The cattle find shade in these cardales, and are often lost among them for days. They afford a shelter for highwaymen, and when at their greatest growth, they are a favorite resort for gentlemen of the road. They tower above your head, and in many cases hide the post-house from your view till you come close upon the door. In short, Pampas thistles, like all things else in South America, are on a large scale.—*Robertson's Letters on Paraguay.*

PLAISTER AND ASHES FOR CORN.

To the N. Y. Farmers' Club:

Gentlemen.—Last August, when on a visit to Newmarket, New Jersey, as advertised through the columns of the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic, I noticed a field of corn thriftly growing, excepting two rows which were of but indifferent growth. Requesting, in your name, a careful comparative measurement of the produce, I am pleased to state that the friendly farmer has caused a report of his crop to be sent me. The corn upon the principal part of the field had been dressed with a mixture of ashes and plaister formed in the proportion of two bushels of ashes and one of plaister—half a gill of this mixture was applied to each hill of corn mentioned. The two rows excepted were not dressed with the ashes and plaster. The report states that—

From 49 hills, with plaister and ashes, he gathered 2 1-2 bushels of corn in the ear.

From 49 hills, without any manure whatever, he gathered 1 1-4 bushels of corn in the ear.

It may be well to state that this corn was grown upon a grass sod, and that this experinent was made by Mr. Manning Randolph, of Newmarket, N. J.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

F. M. B.

Improvement of Mowing and Pasturage.

While this subject is fresh before our readers, we will name one mode of improvement which we have practiced with success and with great economy, on which we made a few remarks at the last Agricultural Meeting.

We have found by a number of experiments that grass lands that are too rough to plough without much expense to improve them, or where it is inconvenient to apply manure, may be greatly improved by changing from pasture to mowing and the reverse. When lands cleared up at the same time have been partly in pasturage, until they produce much less hay and feed than they did in the beginning, there was a great gain by mowing the pasturage, and pasturing the mowing.

This opinion does not rest on mere supposition; for on adding a piece of the pasture to the mowing, it produces rather less at the first than that which has been long in mowing, and there is no doubt that the produce the first year was nearly the same as it would have been in pasture. The second year it produced considerably more than that long in mowing, and afterwards for 6, 8 or 10 years it produced a great deal more, in some cases nearly twice as much as the same kind of land that had been long mowed, while the other had been pastured, and otherwise the two lots were treated alike. Here was plain demonstration that by a change the pasture land was for a number of years better for mowing than that which had been long mowed, otherwise treated the same, and the soil alike.

As the mowing land that was turned to pasture was constantly fed we could not have so plain evidence of its producing more feed than that which had been long in pasture, but as we supposed that the pasture land produced nearly the same amount of grass the first year it was mowed, as it would have yielded in pasture, we will suppose that the mowing land the first year it was turned to pasture produced about the same crop as it would have given in mowing. In both cases the charge was doubtless trifling, the first year. If this supposition be correct, then the mowing land which would have yielded more hay than the pasture, would produce more feed the first year, how it would be afterwards we cannot tell, but we doubt not that it would improve for some years, like the pasturing turned to mowing, and for the same reasons.

But the advantage in having pasture that yielded more, was a mere trifle compared to the superiority of the feed. While the old pasture produced much red top and wire grass, as the hard grasses are often called, much of which ran up and went to seed, as cattle would not eat it; the mowing turned to pasturing, produced mostly herds grass and clover, and the feed was so sweet that it was eaten close to the ground.

How shall we account for the great improvement by these changes? We think it was partly, but not wholly, brought about on the principle of a rotation of crops, as the change from pasturage to mowing, and the reverse, produced a change of grasses.—*Bost. Cour.*

Organic and Inorganic Matter.

The following, from the pen of that accomplished Agricultural writer, Levi Bartlett, will be read with pleasure and instruction:

Mr. Breck—Not long since, a very good and intelligent farmer remarked to me that he did not understand the terms, *organic* and *inorganic* matters, as applied in agriculture; he did not know how or where to apply the proper distinction that he supposed ought to, or did exist, in the two forms of matter. Perhaps there may be some of your readers that are not familiar with the right application of terms. But Prof. Johnston has made it so plain "that a child might understand," and for the benefit of such (if there by any,) I will quote a few passages: "All the forms of matter which present themselves to our view, whether in the solid crust of the globe on which we live, in the air which forms the atmosphere by which we are surrounded, or in the bodies of animals and plants—all are capable of being divided into the two great groups of organic and inorganic matter. The solid rocks and soils, the atmosphere, the waters of the seas and oceans, everything which neither *is* nor *has been* the seat of *life*, may generally be included under the head of *inorganic matter*. The bodies of all living animals and plants, and their dead carcasses, consist of *organic* or *organized matter*.—These generally exhibit a kind of structure visible to the eye, as in the pores of wood, and in the fibres of hemp, or of the lean of beef, and are thus readily distinguished from inorganic matter, in which no structure is observable.

But in many substances of organic origin, also, no structure is observable. Thus, sugar, starch, and gum, are formed in plants in great abundance, and yet do not present any pores or fibres: they have never been endowned with organs; yet, being produced by the *agency* of living organs, they are included under the general name of organic matter.

All your readers are aware that animals and plants in part, are composed of the four elementary bodies—carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. When a portion of animal or vegetable matter is burned, it entirely disappears, or leaves behind it only a small quantity of ash. All that escapes into the air while burning, was derived from the four simple substances, or elements, above named, and are therefore termed the *organic* constituents of plants. These four elementary substances are, by the mysterious operation of chemical changes and combinations by the vital principle in the living animal or plant, susceptible of assuming all that endless variety of forms and qualities of organic matter that are found in the animal and vegetable world.

Sugar, starch, vegetable oils, and fat, when burned, disappear entirely, and by the process of burning, they are resolved into their original elements—carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen; these, and all similar substances, are derived from, and are wholly organic matter.

The dry bones of animals contain about two thirds their weight of earthy, *inorganic* matter; the other third consists chiefly of animal matter, resembling glue, and is called the organic matter of bones.

When wood is burned in the open air, the organic parts of it are dissipated in the atmosphere, and a quantity of ashes is left, consisting of silex, potash, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, &c. These are the inorganic constituents of plants, and are derived wholly from the soil.

If you think the above attempt at illustrating the difference between organic an inorganic matter, will in any way be useful, it is at your service.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Culture of Coffee.—Just before entering the city of Carracas, we passed a large and imposing entrance, with a patriotic inscription over head. Finding it to be a coffee estate, we dismounted from our mules and rambled through it. Imagine an extensive grove of trees, the branches of which, commencing about fifty feet from the ground, formed a large, compact, umbrella-like head, with dark-green, thick, glossy leaves, and covered with brilliant scarlet flowers of the size of the hand. These trees, called the *Bucaris*, are planted about thirty feet apart, their leafy heads forming a dense canopy impervious to the rays of the sun. The coffee tree is planted under these, about ten feet apart, in straight rows. At two feet from the ground, the branches radiate horizontally from the main stem, which is allowed to rise to the height of eight or nine feet, where its growth is stopped by splitting the top, and placing wedges in it, the fruit being better and more abundant where the growth of the tree is thus retarded. The tree was now in its full bloom and ripeness, exhibiting conicle forms of about six feet in diameter, with leaves of a glossy green, accuminate, and slightly indented. The fruit grew from the bark, about the size and shape of the cranberry. The branches were loaded with beads of every tint: some was a beautiful white flower, in clusters; others with the fruit of every shade, from the palest green to emerald, rose, crimson, and chocolate brown, the sign of maturity.

When to the refreshing shade and stately appearance of of the *Bucaris*, and the general foliage of the coffee tree, are added the exceeding fragrance of the coffee-flower, frequently perfuming the air for half a mile or more—the thick, velvety turf beneath them, studded with flowers of the most gorgeous colors, and adorned with little rivulets deemed necessary to convey moisture to the roots of the plants—nothing can be more pleasing to the senses.

No where else, however, but in this valley, and that of Aragua, did I see the plantations shaded by that beautiful tree, the Bucaris. It requires too long a period to obtain the tree of a sufficient size for shade; throughout the West Indies, in Porto Rico, Hayti, Jamaica, and Cuba, I observed that they generally planted the Banano or Plantain, on the sunny side of the coffee tree, to mitigate the heat of the sun by their glossy, pea-green leaves, of six to eight feet in length.

When the coffee-berry becomes of a chocolate brown, and is quite ripe, it is picked by women or young persons, and carried to a platform, which sometimes covers an area of several acres, and spread to dry in the sun.

After being dried, the berries are placed in a mill, similar to a cider-mill, where a heavy wheel passes over them and takes off the husk. The coffee is then cleaned by a common fan, and placed in bags for exportation.

The cultivation of the coffee tree is simple, and I see no reason why it could not be advantageously introduced into our Southern States. It flourishes well on the Jamaica mountains, where the climate is quite as cold as South Carolina, Georgia, or Louisiana. The labor is very light. The tree when once planted, will bear thirty, and sometimes fifty years, with scare any attention; the preparation for market is very simple, and can be performed by children. It would be equally profitable with cotton, and I think far more so than either rice or sugar—without requiring the sacrifice of health attending the cultivation of the former, or the terrible using up of flesh and muscle demanded by the latter. The only point to be ascertained is, whether it will bear the climate of our Southern States, if so, there can be little doubt that for productiveness and faculty of culture, it will be preferable to any other southern crop.—*S. B. Parsons in American Agriculturalist.*

Cotton at the South.

The editor of the Georgia Journal gives the following advice to the planters of the south.

"If you owe money, the best and wisest course for you to pursue will be to sell property and pay, rather than to plant largely in Cotton expecting to realize therefrom enough to pay your debts. "Cotton is down," and will stay down, so long as there is so great a superabundance of it made, as there has been for three years past. The European markets are crowded with it. Spinners have, some of them, more than a year's supply already purchased, and many of them are provided for, for a length of time far beyond their provision at any former period. With these *facts* before you, will you not resolve to *plant less*, PLANT LESS? Have you not in your neighborhood a fine stream affording water power for a Mill or a Manufactory? If you have, make an effort to build, either a mill to grind corn and wheat, or construct a manufactory, and set the spindle in motion. If not this, plant more wheat—flour will command money as well as cotton. Plant more corn and raise hogs—improve your stock of all kinds—manure your lands, and thus raise the value of them. In short, do any thing that affords the least chance for profit, but PLANT LESS COTTON!"

Madder.—There seems to be a general and simultaneous movement (says the Wilmington *Chronicle*,) making throughout the Southern States to remedy the excessive production of the great staple of the country. We cut the following from the New-Orleans *Bulletin*, one of the ablest papers of the South:

"It is very evident from the present condition and prospects of the cotton market, that the planters of the Southwest must turn their attention, in some degree, to other articles of culture than that single staple. Among the commodities which have been mentioned as likely to flourish in this climate, is that of Madder, which will certainly remunerate the planter, if it can be successfully cultivated. It has not been grown in the United States to any considerable extent until within five or six years. Within that time a number of agriculturalists in Western New York and in Ohio and other of the Western states, have introduced it with good success in their fields. It is believed that in a milder climate it can be grown to even more advantage."

Maple Sugar.—My manner of making sugar is, to have tubs, and all connected with sugar-making, clean and sweet. My next object is, to boil as soon as possible after the sap has run from the trees. In clarifying, I use for 50 lbs. of sugar one pint of skimmed milk, put into the syrup when cold, and put over a moderate fire until it rises, which should occupy 30 or 40 minutes, then skim and boil until it will grain; after which I turn it into a tub, and after two or three weeks bore a hole in the bottom of the tub, and turn on a little cold water; and in a few days the molasses will drain out, and leave the sugar dry, light, and white. ALFRED FITCH.

We can bear testimony to the excellence of Mr. Fitch's sugar, having eaten it at his house with strawberries and cream, and seen it exhibited at the State and Monroe co. Fairs. The operation is simple and effective, and well worth the notice of sugar makers.—*Genesee Farmer.*

From the Cincinnati Chronicle, Jan. 29.

Flour and Wheat Export of Ohio.

At the close of the wheat season, in each year, we have taken occasion to give a view of the wheat production. In our last article we estimated the production of wheat in Ohio at about 18 millions of bushels, and the export at about eight millions—somewhat less than half. As this is, by far, the largest crop and the largest export produced in any State of the Union, it is a very important matter in the general results of commerce.

The report of the Board of Public Works, and the statistics of several towns, enabled us to ascertain very nearly the exact amount of wheat export of Ohio. We have compiled a view of the entire wheat trade, which the reader will find below. Considering the age of the State it is quite a remarkable result.

Table I. *Shipments of Flour—Ohio Canal.*

	Bushels Wheat.	Bbls. Flour.	Bbls. Flour.
	Received at		
Years.	Cleveland.	Cleveland.	Portsmouth.
1835	387,232	132,319	25,745
1836	463.821	167,431	32,629
1837	549,141	203,691	13,546
1838	1,229.012	287,465	13.898
1839	1,515,820	264,887	6,932
1840	2.155,407	505,461	34,134
1841	1,564,421	441,425	62,441
1842	1,311,665	492,711	18,688
1843	813,536	577,369	28,736
1844	976,521	494,909	35,338

Table II. *Aggregate of Wheat.*

	Aggregate bushels of Wheat (reckoning a bbl. of Flour 5 bush.)		Grand aggregate shipped on Ohio Canal.
Years.	Received at Cleveland.	Portsmouth.	
1835	1,048,827	129,879	1,178,706
1836	1,300,976	166,544	1,467,520
1837	1,567,596	68,465	1,636,061
1838	2,666,337	71,858	2,738,195
1839	2,850,255	35,760	2,876,015
1840	4,682,712	170,670	4,853.382
1841	3,771,546	440,366	4,211,942
1842	3,775,220	93,440	3,868,660
1843	3,700,381	144,285	3,844,666
1844	3,447,046	177,177	3,624,223

Table III. *Miami Canal.*

Year.	Flour arrived. Bbls.	Wheat. Bush.	Aggregate in wheat.
1839	138,120		
1840	165,762	97,200	926,010
1841	118,577		592,885
1842	74,204	5,283	376,303
1843	127,032	5,983	641,148
1844	133,544	13,272	680,992

Table IV. *Muskingum Improvement.*

Year.	At Harmer. Flour.	Wheat.	Aggregate.
1843	44,258	5,793	226.993
1844	39,109	868	196,414

Table V. *Wabash Canal.*

Year.	Flour.	Wheat.	Aggregate.
1843	27,154	151,330	287,100
1844	26,596	238,454	371,434

Table VI. *Milan and Sandusky.*

	Milan.		Sandusky.		
Year.	Flour.	Wheat.	Flour.	Wheat.	Aggregate.
1844	10,591	645,835	36,277	487,211	1,367,286

We have not the returns of the harbors of Coneaut, Fairport, Black River, &c.; but we know from former returns that not less than a million of bushels of wheat reduced are exported from these ports. From the port of Cincinnati there are shipped 40,000 barrels of flour more than are received per the Miami Canal, which has been received by the Little Miami Railroad and by wagons. From small places on the Ohio river, also, some flour is shipped. Making allowances for these, the aggregate shipments of flour and wheat from Ohio in 1844, when reduced to wheat, stands thus:

	Bushels.
By the Ohio Canal	3,624,233
" Miami Canal	680,992
" Wabash Canal	371,434
" Muskingum Improvement	196,413
From Milan and Sandusky	1,367,386
" Cincinnati, additional	200,000
" Ports of the Lake	1,000,000
" towns of the Ohio	300,000
Grand aggregate	7,740,458

It thus appears that our original estimate of the wheat export of Ohio(8,000,000 bushels)was about right. This is ample bread stuff for one million of persons. So that the export of wheat from Ohio feeds one million of persons with the staff of life. If to this we were to add the pork and corn exported, it will be found that the State of Ohio, as a producing State, exports bread and meat enough to support a population larger than her own. The average production of every family is more than double enough for its own support, this speaks a volume for a fertile soil and an industrious people.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Feb. 10.

Beef, Balt. mess,	9a	Butter, Glades, No. 1,	13
Do. do. No. 1,	8a	Do. do. 2,	7a11
Do. prime,	6a	Do. do. 3,	5a7
Pork, mess	11a12	Do. Western 2,	6a
Do. No. 1	10½	Do. do. 3,	5a6
Do. prime	9½	Lard, Balt. kegs, 1,	a7¼
Do. cargo,	a	Do. do. 2,	none
Bacon, hams, Ba. lb	7½a8	Do Western, 1,	7a7½
Do. middlings, "	a5¾	Do. do. 2,	5a5½
Do. shoulders, "	5¼a	Do. do. bls 1,	6a6¼
Do. asst'd, West.	6	Cheese, casks,	6
Do hams,	7½a8	Do. boxes,	5a8½
Do. middlings,	5¾	Do. extra,	12a15
Do. shoulders,	5¼a		
COTTON—			
Virginia,	9a10	Tennessee, lb.	
Upland,	6¼	Alabama,	6¾a
Louisiana,	6¾	Florida,	10a12
North Carolina,	10a11	Mississippi	
LUMBER—			
Georgia Flooring	12a15	Joists & Sc'ling, W.P.	7a10
S. Carolina do	10a12	Joists & Sc'ling, Y.P.	7a10
White Pine, pann'l	25a27	Shingles, W. P.	2a9
Common,	20a22	Shingles, ced'r,	3.00a9.00
Select Cullings,	14a16	Laths, sawed,	1.25a 1.75
Common do	8a10	Laths, split,	50a 1.00
MOLASSES—			
Havana, 1st qu. gl	30a31	New Orleans	24a
Porto Rico,	29¾a	Guadaloupe & Mart	26a28
English Island,		Sugar House,	28a36
SOAPS—			
Baltimore white,	12a14	North'rn, br'n & yel.	3½a4½
brown & yell'w	4½a5½		
TOBACCO—			
Common	2 a 3½	Yellow,	8 a10
Brown and red,	4 a 5	Fine yellow,	12a14
Ground leaf,	6 a 7	Virginia,	4 a 9
Fine red	6½a 8	Rappahannock,	
wrappery, suitable		Kentucky,	3 a
for segars,	8a13	St. Domingo,	13 a11
Yellow and red,	7a10	Cuba,	15 a38
PLASTER PARIS—			
Cargo, pr ton cash	3.50a	Ground per bbl.	1.12a
SUGARS—			
Hav. wh. 100lbs	9a10.50	St. Croix, 100lbs	7.00a8.00
Do. brown	a7.50	Brazil, white,	a
Porto Rico,	5.50a6.40	Do. brown,	
New Orleans,	4.37a 5	Lump, lb. c.	

FLOUR—We quote

Superfine How. st., from stores, bl		$4.25.
Do. City Mills,		4.37.
Do. Susquehanna,		
Rye, first		3.18a
Corn Meal, kiln dried, per bbl.		2.25
Do. per hhd.		11.75

GRAIN—			
Wheat, white, p bu	90a100	Peas, black eye,	50a55
" best Va red	88a	Clover seed, store	$4.25
" ord. to pri. Md	75a90	Timothy do	2.a2.25
Corn, white,	42a43	Flaxseed, rough st.	1.35
" yellow Md.	44a	Chop'd Rye, 100 lbs.	1.25
Rye, Md.	67a	Ship Stuff, bus.	20a
Oats, Md.	27a	Brown Stuff,	15a
Beans,	110	Shorts, bushel,	10a
FEATHERS—per lb.			31a
COFFEE—			
Havana,	7 a 8	Java, lb.	10 a12
P. Rico & Laguay.	5½a6¾	Rio,	6½a7¼
St. Domingo,	5¾a 6	Triage,	3¾a 4¼
CANDLES—			
Mould, common,	a10	Sperm,	30a31
Do. choice brands,	10½	Wax,	60a65
Dipped,	a 9		

Tobacco.--The demand for Maryland Tobac. this week has been very dull in consequence of the receipts by water being entirely suspended, and the stock in the hands of ag. too small and too poorly assorted to induce shippers to enter the market. In the absence of trans. we continue former quota., viz: Inferior and common $2a$3; midd. to good $3,50a5; good $6a7,50; and fine $8a $14.—Small sales of Gro'd Leaf at $3a7; for inferior to good parcels. There is very little doing in Ohio and former prices are continued, viz: Com. to mid. $3a4,50; good $5a6; fine red and wrappery $6.50a10; fine yellow $7,50a$10, and extra wrappery $11a$13. We note a sale of 25 hhds. Mason Co. Ky. Tobacco at $4,50a11; and a small lot of common Ky. at $3,50a3,75. The inspec. of the week are 40 hhds. Maryland 41 hhd. Ohio; 4 hhds Kentuc'y, and 2 hhds. Virginia—total 86 hhds.

Hogs—Live hogs are held at $5 per 100 lbs. and scarce—a sale of killed hogs at $4.75.

Cattle—350 head beef Cattle offered at the sales this morning, of which 74 were driven to another market and 226 sold to butchers in the city; prices ranged from $2 to $3 per 100 lbs. on the hoof as in quality, equal to $4a5¾ net.

Flour continues without animation—holders ask $4.25 for good mixed brands without transactions to any extent for Howard st. There is no fixed receipt price. 2000 bbls City Mills were sold at 4.25 on Saturday and Monday. The stock is now very light, and holders generally are firm in asking $4.37.

Grain—Red Wheats by wagons 85a90c. receipts very light—Small sales of Corn at quoted prices. Nothing doing in Oats.

Provisions—There is nothing of moment doing in barrel meats, and prices rule as follows, viz. city packed Mess Beef $9, No. 1, $8, prime $6, Mess Pork $11 50a12, No. 1 $10.50, and prime 9.50. The bacon market continues lively with sales at the following rates, viz. Hams 7½a8c. Sides 5¾, Shoulders 5½c. and prime asso'd 6c. Holders continue to ask 7a7½c. for Western No. 1 Lard in kegs, and city rendered is held at 7½c.

Wool—There has been some demand for wool this week, and we note sales of pulled Native at 28 c. per lb. Tub washed would command 30a31c. but holders generally ask 32a33c. Of the finer grades (say from half blood to prime) there is a very good stock in market, but the views of holders are generally above those of buyers, and there are consequently but few operations. We may remark that there are two lots of fine Wool now here, which comprise about 150,000 lbs.

Sugars—Holders having advanced their rates, sales are limited this week—N. Orleans, a sale of 150 hhds at 4.50a4.75. At auction 169 hhds do. were offered and 45 sold at 4.95a5. The largest holders now ask 4.75 for fair, 5 for good, and 5.25a5.50 for strictly prime New Orleans, but we hear of no sales at these rates.—*Amer.*

R. SINCLAIR, jr. & Co's. CATALOGUE

FOR 1845.—(*Continued.*)

☞Orders for any article in the annexed catalogue will meet with prompt attention, addressed to S. SANDS, publisher of the American Farmer, or to R. Sinclair, jr. & Co. Light st. wharf.

GARDEN SEEDS.

		cts.
LETTUCE, Early curled Silesia, or early ice, fine,	*oz.*	25
Grand Admiral,	"	25
Malta, early,	"	50
Tennisball, or Rose,	"	37
Imperial,	"	25
Ice,	"	37
Royal Cape Head,	"	25
Sugar Loaf,	"	25
White Loaf,	"	25
Oak Leaf,	"	25
Hardy for winter. Lazy or Large White Head,	"	25
Large Green Head,	"	25
Brown Dutch,	"	25
Madeira, or Passion,	"	50
Magnum Bonum Coss,	"	50
Ice Coss,	"	50
White Coss,	"	50
Green Coss,	"	50

☞ Sow in March, and at intervals until August.

MELON, Persian Green fleshed,	*per oz.*	25
Green Citron, "	"	25
Pine Apple, "	"	25
Nutmeg, fine, "	"	12
Nectar, fine,	"	25
Large Yellow Canteloupe,	"	25
Black Rock Melon, new,	"	50
Pomegranate,	"	50
Snake,	"	50
Carolina Water, white seed,	"	12
Common Water, black seed,	"	—
Citron Water, for preserves,	"	37

☞ Plant last of April.

NASTURTIUM,	"	25
OKRA, Long White,	"	12
Short,	"	12
ONION, White Portugal or Spanish,	"	25
Early Silver Skinned,	"	25
Large Red,	"	12
Straw coloured,	"	12
Top or Tree,	*per quart*	19
Potato or cluster,	*per doz.*	37

☞ Sow last of March.

PARSLEY, Dwarf curled, very double,	*per oz.*	12
Single,	"	12

☞ Sow early as possible, and at intervals until September.

PARSNIP, Early hollow crown, fine,	"	12
Large swelling or Dutch,	"	12

☞ Sow early in the Spring as possible.

PUMPKIN, Connecticut field,	*per quart*	25
Large Cheese,	"	50
Com. Porter's Chilian,	*per oz.*	25
Mammoth,	"	12
Qushaw,	"	50
Potato,	"	12
Long Crooked Yellow, or Winter Squash, finest cooking, $1 per lb.,	"	12

☞ Plant last of April.

PEAS, Sinclair's Extra Early prolific,	*per quart*	37
Early Cedo Nulli,	"	50
Early Frame,	"	25
" Bishop's Dwarf,	"	25
Early Charlton,	"	25
Early Hotspur,	"	25
Dwarf Blue Prussian,	"	25
" Green Imperial,	"	25
Royal Dwarf Marrowfat,	"	25
Tall Marrowfat,	"	25
Matchless Tall Marrowfat,	"	37
Groom's New Early Dwarf,	"	50
Knight's dwarf Marrowfat,	"	50
" Tall "	"	50
Tall Sugar, edible pods,	"	50
" Dwarf "	"	50
Albany Field, green and white,	"	12
Cow of Carolina,	"	—

☞Sow early as possible, and at intervals until the last of April

PEPPER, Bell or Oxhart,	"	50
Bullnose Pepper,	"	50
Tomato shaped, or Squash,	"	50
Cayenne, or Lady finger,	"	25
Cherry,	"	50

☞Sow in April, and transplant in June.

RADISH, Scarlet Short top, finest early,	"	12
Rose coloured, or Samon,	"	12
Naples, or long white transparent,	"	12
Cherry, or Red Turnip,	"	12
White Turnip,	"	12
Yellow Turnip, superior sort for summer and fall sowing,	"	12
White milk, large oval,	"	12
Black Spanish, hardy winter,	"	12
White Spanish, fine fall,	"	12

☞Sow early as possible, and at intervals until May. For the Spanish and other late sorts, sow principal crop in August.

RHUBARB, for pies and tarts,	*per oz.*	25

Sow in September, or early in the Spring as possible.

BOQUETTE, a Salad,	"	25

Sow last of March.

SALSIFY, or Oyster Plant,	"	25

Sow last of March.

SCORZONERA, or Black Salsify,	"	25

Sow last of March.

SPINACH, Round Savoy, finest for spring or fall sowing,	"	12
Common Round,	"	12
Prickly or Winter,	"	12
New Zealand,	"	25

Sow last of March, and for principal crop last of August.

SQUASH, Early Bush, summer,	*per oz.*	12
Early Lemon,	"	25
Early Apple,	"	25
Early Acorn,	"	25
Summer, Crook-neck, green warted,	"	12
Winter Crook-neck, $1 per lb.	"	12
Porter's or Cocoanut,	"	25
Vegetable Marrow, fine,	"	25
Early Orange, fine,	"	25

Plant last of April.

TOMATO, Large Red, finest,	"	25
Small Red or Cherry,	"	25
Early Egg, very fine and productive,	"	50
Large yellow,	"	37

Sow early as possible.

TURNIP, Early Flat Dutch, $1 per lb.	"	12
Early Yellow, do	"	25
White Flat, superior, do	"	12
Long Yellow French, do	"	25
Red Top, superior, do	"	12
White Globe, do	"	12
Best for feeding stock. Large Norfolk Turnip, 75 cts per lb.	*per oz.*	12
Large Yellow Bullock,	"	12
Yellow Swedish, or Ruta Baga,	"	12
Dale's new Hybrid Yellow, fine for table, or field,	"	12
Long White Tankard,	"	12

Sow early in the spring as possible, and at intervals until September—for principal crop in August—the late kinds for feeding stock, early in July.

BIRD SEEDS.

(Eight Cents per pound.)

Canary,
Hemp,
Rape,
Millet,
Rough Rice,
Maw.